WITH THE FARMERS

By Prof. W. F. MASSEY



level contour of the hill, and cultivate at all.

In breaking the land on an old hillside where there are guilles always try to leave a hard rim around the old gully to prevent the water getting into it, while making a deep loose bed soil all around. Years ago I had very steep old hill in that same section, which had been in pasture for many years and the grass had run out, and there were some gullies. I started While I was at work on this hill a

while I was at work on this hill a farmer came by and said "My friend, you came from the tidewater country, and do not understand these hills. That land is all going to wash off this. winter." I told him that I thought it had been washing because the water had no place to go but down hill, I watched that hill all winter with some uneasiness, but it did not wash, and in the spring I sower it to oaks and seeded down to grass and clover, and had the finest stand of grass in the whole section. I skipped the old gul-lies and threw sods and rock izto them, and they never got any worse and caught in grass and not a new gully formed during my management.

"Down here, where we raise the hogs for the Smithfield hams, I do not think we can adopt your plan of cut-ting and shocking the corn. We sow peas among the corn, and after the s have gleaned the peanut fields turn them into the cornfield to peas, and if the corn was We have to strip and top early so that we can gather the corn earlier." This very matter came up at a farmers' in-Wight Courthouse. I was urging the saving of the corn crop by cutting and curing in the shocks, and the same objection was made that you make now. A farmer present said that he cut and shocked his corn and turned the hogs in on the peas, and urned the hogs in on the peas, and Doubtless if let there after the peas were gleaned they would begin to at-tack the corn, but by that time it is to pen them and feed corn. It nts at the Southern Experiment Stations that the stripping and topping of corn at the usual stage in which it is done, reduced the corn crop fully enough to pay for all the fodder saved. You get a nicer article of feed than from the cut down stover, but you pay a big price for it.

a good deal of corn. Then in the early spring the clover sown with the rape will get tail enough to pasture, and when the first lot is eaten down plow it and sow in an early variety of peas like the new era, and put the hogs on the second lot. Then, as the weather gets warmer, sow peas on the third and fourth lot, and after the hogs have cleaned up the second patch of clover, plow that land and plant it in sweet potatoes, and turn them on the peas that are most advanced.

"What kind of grass is best to sow in a peach orchard?" None at all. The peach is a short-lived tree at best, and should be regularly cultivated every season until July, and then sown to peas or crimson clover as a crop to turn under for the benefit of the trees. While the orchard is young you can grow some low-growing vegetable crops, or, as they do in the large orchards in Georgia, plant canteloupes. But cultivation is essential in the

ing, for a crop of apples carries off from the soil three times as much pot-sh as a crop of wheat on the same land.

will certainly help the trees in fruiting, for a crop of apples carries off from the soil three times as much potash as a crop of wheat on the same land.

Soy Beans.

I am thinking of sowing soy beans after oats for hay. What kind should I use and how to grow them?" For all the lower and warmer parts of the State the Mammoth Yellow Soy is best. In the upper districts the Ito San or Medium Early Soy. Plant the beans in three-foot rows and cultivate them like corn or cotton. You can make a larger growth in this way, and it will take less seed. Or you can put the freeze of the night of May II cleaned up all tender things. Senator Cummins to-day presented to the Senate a resolution to direct Vice-l'resident Marshall to appoint five Senator to investigate President's Wilson as though fire had gone through them, for all the young growth and bloom are killed. We, therefore, have lost start over. Fortunately I went out Sunday night and by the light of the young moon shoveled the earth over the grape vines in with a wheat drill set to sow two bushels of wheat an acre, and can make a good crop of hay in this way. Give them 300 pounds of muriate of potash well harrowed in broadcast.

Crimson Clover.

"Will Crimson clover reseed the land"

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S

treatment of on to do this. Sometimes in a favorhe land, get a sod able season it may reseed the land to it and always some extent, but I would not depend ave a sod to turn on it. One thing I would like to note putting the right now. If you are going to buy Break deeply, the new crow comes in in August. Last hoed Crimson clover seed, do not buy till and subsoil deeper fall the price fell to a rather low fig-so that you have a ure, and dealers have carried over a MASSEY, sixteen inches deep, good deal of the imported seed, and Then in the cultivation of a hoed crop on this would be very uncertain to sow the hills, always run the rows on the this fall. In fact, I would not sow it

level as practicable so as to avoid the told till the new crop comes in, for the price depends on the success of the price depends on t the present seed crop. Insist on get-ting seed of the new crop and refuse kept-over seed.

Corn on Black Swamp Land.
"What is the best corn to plant on black swamp land, the Boone County or the Collier corn?" I would not plant either, or any of the dent varie-ties. The Southern prolific corns are valuable on upland, but no dent corn and there were some guilles. I started at it late in the fall, plowing with three mules, a No. 40 Oliver plow, and plowing a little deeper than it had been plowed. In the same furrow I had a team following with a subsoil plow, and I broke that hill fully sixteen inches deep.

White I was at work on this hill a work of the been will probably have been will be will oan compare with the old Gourd seed or horse tooth corn on the swamp land. The experience of all who have corn, the seed will probably have been grown in the West, and the Collier corn is grown north of your section, and either will have to be acclimated before they will do well in a new lo-cality, and both are dent corns and better suited to high land. Use the old gourd seed. I think that you can get it from Mr. Frank Lindsay, of Deep Creek, Norfolk County, whose great farm is all in the swamp coun-

when in bloom but always before and auction house.

Legumes and Fertilier.

"I am sowing peas to make a hay crop, and have put acld phosphate and prove the growth after they start to apply a dressing of nitrate of soda, say 100 pounds an acre?" Doubtless you would get a greatly increased free, then let them do it, and do not make them lazy by supplying the ni-trogen in the soil. They do not need it if they have plenty of the mineral plant foods at hand. This getting o nitrogen from the air is the greatest value that the legume crops have for the farmer, as they save him the expense of buying nitrogen that they will furnish him without cost. Do not

served. You get a niter article of feed than from the cut down stower, upon the form the particle of the parti

cops, or, as they do in the large orchards in georgia, plant canteloupes. But cultivation is essential in the chapter of the little time the early peas are eaten the peanut fields will be ready, and these two last lots can be sown to rape and thour of the little pigs in winter, and the sweet potatoes, too, can be eaten by the pigs or saved for use.

These are only suggestions, of course, and the various crops can be so varied by a little watching of the chances that there will be very little time when corn will be needed except for the final fattening of the hors for killing. Sites mill be nown to rape and have the pigs run wild in the forest and losing some of them.

Steam Mill Ashes.

"I can get ashes made from hardwood slabs at a sawmill three miles have the pigs run wild in the forest and losing some of them.

Steam Mill Ashes.

"I can get ashes made from hardwood slabs at a sawmill tree miles when the grass and keep it thriving, and the grass move several thriving, so that they will get up the fallen wormy fruit. In an orchard is should be allowed in an orchard is should be allowed in an orchard in the fallen wormy fruit. In an orchard it the fallen wormy fruit. In an orchard at the rate of a ton an acre and they will certainly help the trees in fruiting, for a crop of apples carries off from the soil three times as much pot-

the garden in the spring, and plant a lot of stuff, and then later on let the garden run into weeds. Go through the country, and even in the villages in the fall, and one will see the dead cornstalks standing, and the whole garden given over to weeds in which the cut worms will be breeding for the next spring.

World's Motor Record Broken.

Rocklands, Eng., May 27.—W. G. Scott and L. G. Hornsted, driving a 15-30 horsepower motor car, to-day become garden given over to weeds in which the cut worms will be breeding for the next spring. CASTORIA the cut worms will be breeding for the next spring.

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Walter D. Moses & Co., 103 EAST BROAD STREET. Oldest Music House in Virginia

out against Bradley & Co. and State Supreme Court, and thence to the fluence. United States Supreme Court, where on February 24 last the city won a sweeping decision. At the time that decision was rendered D. H. Tolman, a sion was rendered D. H. Tolman, a of the United States, to know what influences are urging the Senate of the United States, to know who is here, and who is attempting, by argu-"Some of the leaves and blooms on ing decision. At the time that decimy Scuppernong vines are damaged or sion was rendered D. H. Tolman, a blighted. I have been spraying with money lender, who operates practically kerosene emulsion to destroy the fleat beetles. What is the matter." You sprayed when the vines were in bloom, and the damage has been done by the spraying. Never spray a grape vine night, and the furniture sent to an approximation of the spraying them.

Will Aid Citizens.
It is believed that Tolman had at that time from \$25,000 to \$40,000 loaned at usurious rates in Richmond, and since the local office was closed he has been attempting to collect these loans or the monthly interest on same by means of dunning letters from the means of dunning interest on same by means of dunning letters from the New York office, thus maintaining no office in this city where a notice of suit could be served, or on which the court officers could levy.

Those owing money to Tolman or other loan sharks under agreement to pay illegal and excessive rates of interest may be relieved of their burden by communicating at once with the City Attorney's office at the City Hall, where and clover need liberal applications of acid phosphate and potash, but if you want them to get the nitrogen for you free, then let them do it. without the burden of usury, which in some cases exceeds the loan itself.

Names Delinquents.

Claims for varying amounts for licenses, taxes and fines for past years are pending in the City Attorney's office against the following concerns: Howard & Co., Lowry & Co., Home Trading Co., Central Banking Co., F. S. Bradley and Mrs. D. E. Pollard, R. W. Doyle, Thompson & Co., C. T. Gullett, Industrial Banking and Building Corpodustrial Banking and Building Corpodustrial

vestigation of so-called lobbying ever undertaken by Congress.

undertaken by Congress.

Senator Gallinger at first objected to
the resolution as "absurd." Later he
withdrew his objections, but on demand
of Senator Owen the Cummins resolution finally went over one day with-

Proposed Investigation.

The proposed investigation would require all Senators to give names of persons who had approached or written them in the interest of tariff changes; would require President Wilson to furnish names of persons referred to in his statement yesterday that a great and powerful lobby was at work, and would authorize the senatorial committee to determine whether the action of any lobbyist who might be discovered was proper or improper.

of any loonyist who might be discovered was proper or improper.

"It is absurd to demand that the names be given of men who have talked with Senators about the tariff talked with Senators about the tariff bill," declared Senator Gallinger. "Men are here who have a right to be here, because they represent the great interests of the country that are imperiled by proposed changes in the tariff. To call them lobbyists is absurd."

Senator Cummins declared he had presented the demand for an investigation because members of the Senate had been put in a very "unenviable po-

SIGNIFICATION had been put in a very "unenviable position.

"I recognize the right of any inter-"I recognize the right of any interest affected by pending legislation to appear and offer argument," he said. "I do not know that any lobbyists are here. None has approached me. But

here. None has approached me. But we have a tariff bill before us.
"Now, it is said by the highest authority that a lobby of great proportions, employing means of the most insidious and illegitimate character, is engaged in the effort to secure changes to the bill as now proposed. The public has been led to believe, and will believe, that if any changes are made out against Bradley & Co. and believe, that if any changes are made from the Hustings Court to the they will have been due to their in-

here, and who is attempting, by argument, by influence, or by persuasion, to change the tariff rates."

The fight over the lobby resolution ended abruptly at the objection of Senator Owen. The President's public statement of yesterday had brought an earlier comment in the Senate from Senator Thornton, one of the Democratic Senators from Louislana, who opposed the President's free opposed the President's free sugar pro-

gram.

Commenting on steps that Louisiana

Commenting on steps that Louisiana sugar interests had taken to secure certain information which he presented to the Senate, he said:

"I suppose this is what some people would call 'insidious lobbying,' but it is what we consider an earnest and legitimate effort to try and save a legitimate effort to try and save a large part of our State from this im-

An echo of the Cummins resolution was heard shortly after it was laid aside, when Senator Lippitt, of Rhode Island, asked Chairman Simmons, of the Finance Committee, when the Senate might expect to get the material being presented to the subcommittees in the shape of briefs. Senator Sim-mons replied that one book of briefs probably would be available to-mor

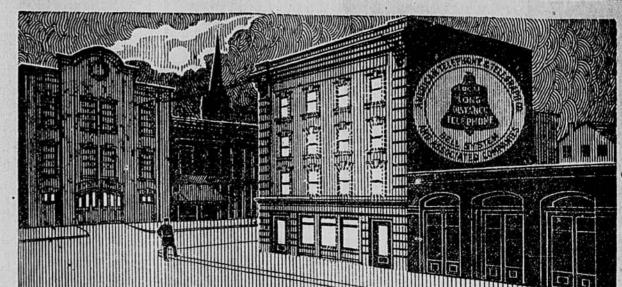
"seemingly almost organized attempt" to stifle information in regard to the tariff bill. One report, he said, was tariff bill. One report, he said, was that those who came to Washington to

Washington, D. C., May 21.—Prospects for an early agreement on a currency measure to be submitted to Congress, with the approval of the administration and the Banking and Currency Committees of both houses are very encouraging in the opinion of Carter Glass, who is to be chairman of the House Bank and Currency Committee, spent an hour and a half with the President at the White House. He declined to discuss details of the conference.

J. H. Lloyd, missionary to Japan, and Rev. W. C. Brown, missionary to Brazili.

The annual addresses of Bishop Randolph and Bishop Tucker will be made to-morrow, and the real work of the council will then begin.

The delegates are a fine-looking set of men, many of them prominent in their respective communities. Rev. Oscar de Wolf Randolph is rector of the local church.



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Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Southern Virginia in Annual Session.

Lexington, Va., May 27.-R. E. Lee

CAMP SITE QUESTION STILL IS UNSETTLED

July is the subject which is being dis-cussed by the 130 Virginia officers in camp, and not even the rains, which fell steadily all day, caused the discussion to be abated.

Last Proposition by N. & S. Is

Positively Declined by

Military Board.

Camp John Echols, near Staunton,
Va., May 27.—The question of the location of the brigade camp to be held in July is the subject which is being discussed by the 130 Virginia officers in camp, and not even the rains, which fell steadily all day, caused the discussion to be abated.

In a word, this is the situation; the Norfolk and Southern Railroad sent W.

Norfolk and Southern Railroad sent W.

The contract to be decided by the courts, he stating that the military board would pay the extra expense if the courts decided that the railroad had lived up to its contract.

The Norfolk and Southern to-day decilined this proposition, and now state that the whole \$20,000 has been expended, and it offers to finish building the road only on condition that the State of Virginia pay the railroad \$2,000, stating that this amount would be half of the additional expense necessary to complete the road and spur tracks about two-thirds of the discussion.

council will then begin.

The delegates are a fine-looking set of men, many of them prominent in their respective communities. Rev. Oscar de Wolf Randolph is rector of the local church.

Spur tracks necessary for naming a troop trains.

Adjutant-General Sale, however, of fered to order the brigade into camp at Virginia Beach if the Norfolk and Southern would finish building the road the leave the whole matter of Virgilina.

